THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC. PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO. Charles W. Knapp, President and Gen. Mgr. George L. Allen, Vice Presiden. W. B. Carr, Secretary. Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets. (REPUBLIC BUILDING.) TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY AND SUNDAY-SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK. By Mall-In Advance-Portage Prepaid.

Any three days except Sunday-one year..... 3.00 Sunday, with Magazine......200 Per week, daily and Sunday

TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE. Remit by bank dra"t, express money order or registered

Address: THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo. any circumstances. Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-

class matter. DOMESTIC POSTAGE.1 cent Eight, ten and twelve pages Sixteen, eightoen and twenty pages..... 2 cents for one or 3 cents for two papers Thirty pages.

THE EPHONE NUMBERS.

THE BALL3 cents

SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1902.

Bell.

WORLD'S-1904-FAIR. ----

CIRCULATION DURING MAY.

Charles W. Knapp, General Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of lishment of the island's independent government. full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of May, 1902, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below;

Confes: | Date.

4111,990	17
2112,590	18 Sunday 119,340
3114,940	19 113,430
4 Francisco 118 276	20
4 Sunday 118,270	
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7 112,000	23114,420
8 111,910	24115,700
9112,600	25 Sunday 120,280
10115,170	26 114,170
11 Sunday 118,310	27114,990
112 310	28 114,610
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Total for the month	3,547,350
Less all copies spoiled in prin	
filed	
Nat number Alatelhutad	3.479.240

ber of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of May was 6.89 per cent. CHAS. W. KNAPP. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of

J. F. FARISH. Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1905, ~~~~~

The St. Louis carrier force of The Republic deliver more than 54,000 copies every day. This is nearly four times as many as any other morning newspaper delivery in St. Louis and more than twice as many as any morning or evening

IN FAVOR OF FILTRATION.

scheme than the filtration of the present water supply will be opposed by the overwhelming number of citizens who desire the best system for the city.

in the plant now in use. If the water were clear, the for the vigorous action and clear-sightedness which supply could probably not be equaled anywhere in the occasion requires. The enervation which follows the United States. The facilities are in first-class the use of intoxicants is the natural weakness over condition and are adequate for the city's needs. Citizens have voted perpetual public ownership of the Waterworks.

As the Mayor remarks, something is desired which will last for generations. Necessarily there will be now in Washington may be said to merit his success. various engineering features of the question demand free competition encourages. the earnest and conscientious consideration of men qualified to pass judgment.

The people of St. Louis will be inclined to follow Above all, the problem is one of business. That an official who appreciates this fact is at the head of the totalers. administration augurs well for a purified water sup-

PNEUMATIC TUBE SERVICE.

Much interest will be manifested in the bidding for | taint of sentimentalism. the pneumatic tube-service equipment in the six large cities of the country. The advertisements for the installed may be gained.

Only \$500,000 has been appropriated for all the cities which have been designated by Congress. It is feared that if the bids are as high as those made in New York and Boston the service in each of the cities As a business proposition affecting both the city and the country, the installation of pneumatic mail tubes is of high value. Both the incoming and outgoing mails will be handled more quickly than at present, thus bringing the customer and dealer into closer communication.

Until the contracts are let it will be impossible to estimate the exact amount of improvements which will be made. Anything which will facilitate the movements of mails will be heartly accepted. That the system cannot be inaugurated with a complete plant covering the entire city is to be regretted, but at some future date that result should be obtained. A beginning at present is desirable as opening the way for a

AN EFFECTIVE GENERATION.

School athletics at the same time when her brother ican cause. From France was purchased the Louisimay surely take comfort in the confident belief that anniversary is to be celebrated by means of the St. the healthlest city in the United States is producing the Louis World's Fair. France was the first foreign sourcest physical specimens in its upspringing gen- Government to accept the American Invitation to par-

this thought, too, for the first duty of a civilized com- ernment may rest assured of American favor at the munity may well be that of improving the physical St. Louis World's Fair. They have the right of demcondition of the race to the highest point possible. ' onstrated friendship as the sound foundation for such Strong and active men and women mean happy men | favor. and women, and it is the vigorous and calm-nerved folk who do the things worth doing for the world's

thus called for eminent service in other cities are men lie to foreign lands," as they express it. ...\$6.00 best mind for genuinely useful achievement.

... PRESIDENT PALMA'S FIRST MESSAGE.

he has been chosen to administer.

new Republic's history. He is a strong, conservative tional conservatory. Every large American city has EFRejected communications cannot be returned under and well-trained man, admirably fitted to stimulate its teachers of vocal and instrumental music every and guide the soundest Cuban aspiration in public whit as good as those of Europe. Right here in St. PER COPY. extremists who have not yet learned the wisdom of ent in the playing of instruments can be carried to as

The first Cuban President's recommendation for the encouragement of the island's agricultural and American people. We do not need national conserva-Kinloch.Main 3018 A 675 deavor to secure a reduction of the American tariff on not need longer to go to Europe for musical education. A 674

> with the profoundest attention, especially on the part | Europeans not in any respect superior, of the American people. The sentiment in this country is that of deep solicitude for Cuba. We want to see the Cubans manifest undoubted ability for selfrule. We have freed them from the yoke of Spain and refused ourselves to govern them against their consent. They cannot more thoroughly satisfy us than by giving us cause for pride in the people who owe their liberties to us.

ST. LOUIS MAY GET THE CONVENTIONS. St. Louis must work for the national conventions of the two great political parties in 1904 exactly as if the odds were all against this city and there was a strong opposition to be overcome in the minds of the Republican and Democratic National Committeemen who will choose the convention city.

The facts are, perhaps, that both parties look with favor on St. Louis, because of the advantages that will accrue from meeting in the World's Fair city, but this And said Charles W. Knapp further says that the num-

Work, hard work, and plenty of it, must be done to make certain the holding of the two national conventions in St. Louis.

The Business Men's League apparently appreciates this truth and is acting upon it. The League has done wisely in placing itself at once in communication with the National Committeemen of both parties.

There should be no relaxation of effort from this time until the votes of both the Republican and the Democratic bodies have been cast in favor of St. Louis.

DECLINE OF INDULGENCE.

That the House of Representatives almost unanimously passed an amendment providing that no spir-Mayor Welle's determination to encourage the best | itnous liquors shall be sold in the Capitol building will Rocks is in line with public sentiment. Any other the trend of public sentiment, especially in political circles.

More and more is the fact appreciated that the man who drinks weakens lifs force. Too often does About \$10,000,000 has been invested by St. Louis the crucial moment in a contest find him unprepared which the opponent must triumph if he would win.

Where gratory once won congressional nominations, there is now a contest of wits and political generalship worthy of a greater battle. The average Congressman difficulty in arriving at a final conclusion. The prob- for he is in a sense the survival of the fittest. He has lem is one which cannot be solved in a day. The won his spurs by the exercise of those talents which

It is no wonder that Congress to-day is perhaps freer from intemperance than ever before. The drunkard is the exception-an exception who suffers the Mayor Wells. The exceptional business ability which scorn of his fellows. Of the actual leaders in the Senhe has brought to the city's service is recognized. ate and House, it is probably true that not one uses intoxicating liquors in excess. Many of them are tee

The Representatives who passed the amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicants in the Capitol are in no sense of the word cranks. They have reached their convictions through experiences which remove the

Whether the amendment is accepted by the Senate remains to be seen. That public sentiment would apbids have been published, so that in a few days, or prove its adoption by both branches of Congress may weeks, at the most, an estimate of the service to be be assumed. The example of the national lawmakers would be beneficial to every section of the country.

FRANCE'S PLACE IN AMERICAN FAVOR.

In his contention that France should have the place of honor among foreign exhibitors at the St. Louis now concerned will be ilmited in scope and usefulness. World's Fair, M. Lagrave, Commissioner of France to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, unquestionably has the argument of historical appropriateness in his favor, Nevertheless, it is doubtful whether the World's Fair Company can afford to any foreign Government a place superior to other Governments of the same class. The St. Louis World's Fair will be the first international exposition of the Twentieth Century. All the nations of the earth have been invited to participate. Naturally and inevitably, they come to the World's Fair on an equal footing, the guests of the United States Government, under whose auspices and with whose co-operation the Fair is held.

What is certain beyond question is that France will be commended very warmly to the American heart as one of the favorite nations in American eyes. The French have always been stanch friends to this country. Without their help the American Revolution With a St. Louis girl distinguishing herself in High | might not have terminated in victory for the Amerwinning athletic honors at Harvard University, we ana Territory, the great transaction whose centennial ticipate in that Fair and has been the most active in There should be a deep and genuine satisfaction in the work of preparation. The French people and Gov-

talent in nearly every field of human endeavor is in country a musical education equal to that obtained in great demand from the outside world. The men being Europe, thus "saving our sons and daughters from ex-

under forty years of age, thus belonging to the younger Yet this thing of preventing musical students from generation of adult St. Louisans. It is in this genera- studying in Europe instead of in their native land is tion that the effects of a same attention to physical cul- exactly the one thing which would not be accomplished ture are so potently apparent. The proof offered, by the establishment of national conservatories of therefore, is that a sound mind in a sound body is the music in the United States. The same sentiment that now sends our budding singers and instrumentalists abroad would prevail then. The stamp placed upon an artist by one of our national conservatories would President Palma's first message to the Cuban Con- not be regarded by us as conferring the distinction

best results to the people whose governmental affairs necessity for national conservatories of music "to make the necessary education possible on American soil"-There is good reason to believe that Palma is by quoting again from the champions of the conservatory far the best man in Cuba to insure the establishment scheme. The necessary education in music is already of a firm and stable government at the outset of the waiting on American soil, without the aid of a nalife while at the same time restraining the actions of Louis, voice-culture or the development of physical talmoderate courses. The Cuban people know beyond satisfying an artistic point as in any city of the Old all question that he is devoted to the welfare of his World. The trouble is that we are still bowing down to the fetich of the European stamp in things artistic.

These plain truths should be taken to heart by the cattle-raising industries, his piedge of earnest en- tories of music under Government supervision. We do sugar, his justified plea for the reorganization of a The standard of American music teaching is already rural guard for the maintenance of law and order, his as high as that of Europe. It would not, therefore, be insistence upon a continuation of the work of sanitary raised by a national conservatory. Neither would the improvement begun by the American Government, his latter serve to stop the foolish custom of going abroad concern for the dignity of the Cuban judiciary and for musical culture. A common-sense realization of for the development of the Cuban school system satis. The fact that we can obtain the same degree of musical factorily indicate the likelihood of a beneficent and culture at home will do this when it is done at all. wholesome administration. He is devoting his best Let's drop the national conservatory idea. Such an thought to Cuban interests and to the proper estab- idea placed in practical execution is the one thing that would make us musically more absurd than we Cuban progress in the near future will be watched are now in neglecting American teachers of music for

> American Senators and Representatives in the National Congress who attended the inauguration of President Palma of the Cuban Republic express themselves as being entirely convinced of the capacity of the Cubans for self-government. Admiral Dewey, while in Manila Bay, was reported to have declared his conviction that the Fillpinos were better equipped for self-government than the Cubans. There is a reasonable certainty that, but for our solemn pledge for Cuban independence, the trusts would have compelled the Republican party to hold Cuba as a colonial possession. There is a reasonable certainty that, but for trust influence at the present time, the American policy would be that of granting early selfgovernment to the Filipinos. The trusts exercise too much influence in dictating American policies, and all their influence is for evil.

Intentor Edison's announcement that his new storage battery is now perfected to the point of solving the problem of portable electric motor power will be received with the profoundest interest by the civilized world. Heretofore, Mr. Edison has not been prone to make declarations of achievements that were not subsequently borne out by the facts. He has a habit of sustaining his word in such cases. If he has followed his customary course in the present instance the result of his perfected motor may well be awaited with confident anticipation. A revolution in steam railway methods would seem to be one of the most certain of these results, since it stands to reason that, if the new device is successfully applied to automobiles and street rallways, the next step must inevitably be its introduction on the great railway systems.

Governor Dockery should devote helpful attention kind of device for clarifying the water at the Chain of create no surprise among those who have watched to the recommendations of the business men of Misfactory fire insurance situation in this State. The matter is one that demands action from the Governor and the State Legislature.

Intelligent, aggressive and untiring effort will secure for St. Louis the great political national conventions in 1904. The World's Fair City must devote just this sort of effort to gain the ends desired. The Business Men's League is appropriately at the front

RECENT COMMENT.

Developments of Municipal Reform. Leslie's Weekly.

Over against the startling disclosures of rascality and corruption among municipal officials in Philadelphia, Buffalo, St. Louis, and other American cities, which have shocked the country during the past few months, we have the substantial encouragement and the hope for better things inspired by such a review of municipal progress for the past year as that presented by Secretary Clinton Rogers Woodruff before the National Municipal League at its recent meeting in Boston. In Mr. Woodruff's view the concrete achievements of the past year in municipal betterment have been more numerous and far-reaching than in any preceding one. More significant and encouraging than anything else, in his opinion, are the growing interest of the masses in municipal reform, the disposition to ignore party lines in such contests, and the increased favor with which the merit system of appointments to office is regarded in municipal circles. These tendencies are apparent to every student of current affairs, and they afford ground for the belief that we are on the eve of a brighter and better era in municipal government in America.

Country Life in America. In the greenhouses carnations come in for attention, By the 1st of June plants should be placed in beds. Early June is not too late to take cuttings of chrysenthemums for growing single flowers to single stalks. Early-made cuttings should be ready to go on to the benches by the ions of public property and who during years of experience on the frontier have opened the showy chrysanthemums reign supreme. Late tuttings of hydrangess can also be made in line. cuttings should be ready to go on to the benches by the first week in June. Gloxinias started in February should come in bloom this month, and will fill in the interval cuttings of hydrangeas can also be made in June, and are then best grown in a coolhouse. A growing appreciation of calceolarias as spring-blooming pot-plants is leading to a much more general growing of them. For March bloom seed should be sown in shallow pans and placed in bloom seed should be sown in shallow pans and placed in a coolhouse or well-ventilated and shaded frame by the relationship among them are much strong-middle of June. Practically the same thing applies to the right supposed. By this means the Indians will become independent cinerarias. Asparagus should be dried off from June to August. In the out-of-door beds an earnest warfare against the weeds must be waged. Watch the beds carefully that they get sufficient water. Watch for the rose bug, and spray or powder the bushes thoroughly.

Nobody Laughs Now.

Jefferson City Tribune Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk was derided by some at the commencement of his investigation of the brib-ery charges in connection with members of the St. Louis The House of Delegates. His earnestness, sincerity of purpose and honesty have been fully demonstrated by the results.

The children can very easily be taught the English language, habits of industry, power of the white race and after a few years retrunt to their race and after a few years. Three convictions have followed, two for bribery and one for perjury, and one of those under indictment has been voluntarily exiled to Mexico. Many of those who laughed better. at the proceedings when they were begun have come to look upon them as a most serious business, especially those under indictment and their friends. Mr. Folk has done much for the purity of municipal government in St. Louis, and deserves well at the hands of all lovers of honesty among city officials.

Solid Agricut Pholos.

Solid Against Phelps.

Clinton (Mo.) Democrat.

What is known as the "lobby" made a bold fight in the
Joplin Congressional District against the re-election of
Gilbert Barbes as a mamber of the State Description. betterment.

Those illogical people who are inclined to cavil at affection as tending to the neglect of the intellectual for the establishment of national conservatories of against Colonel William H. Phelps and his lobby tools.

Joplin Congressional District against the re-election of the other and both living under wholesome laws, enforced with ample mittee. But their efforts proved to be a dismal failure. The people stood in solid phalanx in favor of Barbee and subbrity and exact leader to the rights of the other and both living under wholesome laws, enforced with ample authority and exact leaders of the other and both living under wholesome laws, enforced with ample authority and exact leaders of the other and both living under wholesome laws, enforced with ample authority and exact leaders of the other and both living under wholesome laws, enforced with ample authority and exact leaders of the other and both living under wholesome laws, enforced with ample authority and exact leaders of the other and both living under wholesome laws, enforced with ample authority and exact leaders of the other and both living under wholesome laws, enforced with ample authority and exact leaders of the other and both living under wholesome laws, enforced with ample authority and exact leaders of the other and both living under wholesome laws, enforced with ample authority and exact leaders of the other and both living under wholesome laws, enforced with ample authority and exact leaders of the other and both living under wholesome laws, enforced with ample authority and exact leaders of the other and both living under wholesome laws, enforced with ample authority and exact leaders of the other and both living under wholesome laws, enforced with ample and law of the other and both living under the respective providing authority and exact leaders of the other and both living under the respective providing authority and exact leaders of the other and both living under the respective providing authority and exact leaders of the

will find it difficult to support their argument with music under Government supervision urge as their from the GREAT POETS.

THE CORAL GROVE.

BY JAMES GATES PERCIVAL.

The roofs made by the coral insect are sometimes several miles broad, extend for hundreds of miles along the coasts and often form islands. The great field of cotal development has between low water and about 180 feet. The cotal structure looks like a shrub; sincetimes it up only like a



EEP in the wave is a coral grove Where the purple mullet and goldfish rove Where the sea-flower spreads its leaves of blue That never are wet with the falling dew. But in bright and changeful beauty shine Far down in the green and glassy brine. The floor is of sand, like the mountain drift,

And the pearl-shells spangle the flinty snow; From coral rocks the sea-plants lift Their boughs where the tides and billows flow The water is calm and still below. For the winds and waves are absent there: And the sands are bright as the stars that glow

In the motionless fields of upper air. There, with its waving blade of green, The sen-flag streams through the silent water And the crimson leaf of the dulse is seen To blush like a bunner bathed in slaughter.

There, with a light and easy motion, The fan-coral sweeps through the clear, deep sea; And the yellow and scarlet tufts of ocean Are bending like corn on the upland lea. And life, in rare and beautiful forms, Is sporting amid those bowers of stone,

Has made the top of the wave his own, And when the ship from his fury flies, Where the myrlad voices of ocean roar. When the wind-god frowns in the murky skles, And demons are waiting the wreck on shore-Then, far below, in the peaceful sea,

And is safe when the wrathful spirit of storms

The purple mullet and goldfish rove, Where the waters murmur tranquilly Through the bending twigs of the coral are w

& Percival

WHITE MAN'S AVARICE TOWARD THE INDIAN. OPEN HIS WIFE'S LETTERS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. BY NELSON A. MILES. S the white man's greed going to wipe

the Indian out altogether? Everything seems to indicate that the prospects favor the white man rather than the Indian, but our record in subjugating the red man are such that we have nothing

This may have been in strict accordance with the inw, but the great common law of broken promises all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, while many of the fortunes of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco can be traced directly to Indian tradership. By war the natives have been steadily driven toward the setting sun, a subjugated, decemed race.

The council the Indian.

of character and ability, while in war they have displayed courage and sagacity of a high order. Education, science and the resources of the world have enabled us to under State and not National statute overcome the savages, and they are now at the mercy of their conquerors.

In our treaty relations most extravagant

In the statutes at large of the United States an act of February \$1881, says:

That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting lands to said allotments and the patenting lands to said allotments have been to the inspective hands or tifles of indians to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State or Territory in which they resulte, and no Territory in which they resulte and the cucumbers will and the ten is not poured.

Can this man rush out and have his wife fined \$50? The law which, ever ready to take advantage of its own technicalities, may affirm that the note had already been opened and therefore was beyond the provisions of this act, or under any law and treaty, and every indian bean within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any titbe of indians in the province of the government, and in a measure this would be true, but it does not have a man is sentiled to all the right, privileger and immunities of such citizens, whether such indian has been er not, by birth or otherwise, a member of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States, whiches the number of any tribe of Indians within the territorial limits of the United States, and is entitled to all the right, and we all know where he same depend on a valuable tract of labored explanation. And explanations of the law in the right of the province of the Government, and in a measure this would be true, but it does not help the man.

It does not relieve him of the great strain of a labored explanation. And explanations of such times in the sale in the sal

and until they shall have adopted ours the rations are necessary, and the diminish-ing of them should depend entirely on cirmstances and treaty obligations.

As the Government has in its employ men as included and faithful service have es-tablished reputations for integrity, char-acter and ability which cannot be disputed -men who have commanded armies, recom-structed States, controlled hundreds of millwould be judicious and be the means of accomplishing great results.

Families Should Be Located.

Every effort should be made to locate of their tribal relations, and will not be found congregated in large and unsightly camps as are now usually met with. But the great work of reformation must be mainly through the youth of the dif-ferent tribes. The hope of every race is

in the rising generation, and this important work might well enlist the sympathy and support of all philanthropic and Christian

years retrun to their people with some education, with more intelligence and with their ideas of life entirely changed for the

ment, should certainly have the same rights

HUSBAND CANNOT LEGALLY

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. BY OPIE READ,

TUDGE LOWELL of Poston has handed to the perform Circuit Court that is Ukely to endear him to the Confederated Women's Clubs of

He has decided that M. D. Girsux had no right to open letters addressed to his wife, large and for that offense has imposed a fine of halls

ng sun, a subjugated, doomed race.

sealed envelope, when once stamped by the possible for authority of the United States, is more sunger

But has any woman ever been arrested and fined for opening her husband's letters. In this country to-day there are thousands of staid, hard-working office men who would like to here the and sacred promises have been given by the highest authorities, and yet these have frequently been disregarded.

Plan Set Forth in Statutes.

As to the question what is the very best plan to bring the Indian to citizenship or citizenship to the Indian. citizenship to the Indian.

In the statutes at large of the United States an act of February 8, 1887, says:

he changed coats that morning. In one of the pockets there was a note, a harmless little thing in violet ink, telling him that she would be when the coats the fact that

Marriage in its truest sense grants equal

ing eye.

Colonel McBride of Kentucky, commenting upon the decision of udge Lowell, was free to remark:

"I do not think the Judge is right, and I believe that the Sopreme Court would reverse his decision. No Judge in my State would dare to hand down such an opinion. Well, he might—once. A man has the commendate right to read any letter which Well, he might—once. A man has the comroon-law right to read any letter which
his wife writes to another man or any letter another man may write to her. And if
the wife objects, the husband cought to lend
her down as far as the forks of the road
and bid her a polite goodby and then, with
proper ceremony, pay his respects to the
man."

volumes hurts yourself, your family and
your cause even if it he just.

How happy I should be to know that my
words had accomplished something, even
if I should not live to see the full results
of ny lieus and plans for the betterment
of hommity.

Chaptight, the your family and
your cause even if it he just.

How happy I should be to know that my
words had accomplished something, even
if I should not live to see the full results
of hymnity.

Chaptight, the your family and
your cause even if it he just.

"What sort of respects, Colonel?" "First with one barrel and then with the other."

"Then you would kill him. "Unless he were immortal, yes, suh."
"But would you open your wife's letters,
mowing that it would involve a violation

him.

After some time the player asked his employer for compensation for his services, and was put off with a fair promise. Again, after a time, he asked again, with a similar result. Then a third time he asked and insisted on receiving his pay.

"Did you not hear are premise to pay you?"

"Yes," answered the player, "I did hear you, but I cannot play by ear alone."

Moral—A good musician must have his notes.

"No" replied the plain citizen. "Well, they're certainly not as good as they're whitewashed."—Philadelphia Press.

PUBLIC STAGE AS AN EDUCATIONAL FACTOR.

BY TOMASO SALVINL HAVE many times been asked to give my opinion as to how to give the high-

est mural education to the masses of the people.

I have been asked as if I were a sociologist, a philosopher or a scientist, but I have never myself, and for very good reasons, claimed to be a man of literary abilty, and wh n I now and then have broken y shows to give opinion about the connected with my own art. I have never done so willingly, but always only when I could no longer refuse, because I too well feel that I my not able to write satisfactorily. Though I do not like to express my ideas In print to the public, I nevertheless, of course, always form my own thoughts, and so I have on this subject of moral educa-tion, and I now submit them to the reader that I- may decide whether they are right

has he a very close to my heart, and as my thoughts are all founded on experience. I have come to the conclusion that they, in this case, might be of some help in solving the problem of moral editention.
In this, as in many other instances, we

may been very much from a careful study of the history of humanity and draw our Greeks and Romans Took Initiative. Buth of these great old nations, upon

minuted, if not imitated.

In the wise the blea of a limit sed equal district of the profit of the country of the chinking

there, and qualit to be given to

residess elequence of irresponsthat we can claim no rights if we claim

press, thre whear water, and through our representation in the Government, and we are willing to do this, but when it comes down a decision in the United States

Circuit Court that is likely to endear to the Confederated Women's Clubs of the Confederated Women's Clu

Speeches should also be made as often as conside in char, distinct, intelligible lan-cage, advocating love of justice and love age, advocating love of justice and love humanity and appealing to the hearts of

not persected by agitaters. Indisters should make it a point to preach semmes praising the habit of temperance and self-confrol, and ware against politi-clars and againers who only spread dis-satisfaction and incite riots to further their own interests. First though I would expect to see great

results from fullcloss sermons and speeches.

I think that nothing would be as effective or as far reaching as the production of good moral pariotic and social plays which if well played, would be everlasting and infallible and when it comes to the production of the control o sent f am in a position to know

From the sale n be may possibly go to a reserving, where the speeches are of, the same quality as the whisky served in his

affecting the right of any such inflan to tribal or other property.

A compliance with the provisions of this not gives every Indian the right to become a citizen, and I cannot think of any better plan to effect this end.

Education Not a Failure.

Do I think that education of the Indian has been a failure?

By no means, but no body of people whose language, religions and customs are so whilely different from our own can be expected to cheerfully and suddenly adopt ours.

The change must be gradual, continuous and in accordance with nature's law. I think the method of sending indian children to Eastern schools gives them an opportunity to realize the great numbers and power of the white race, as well as the advantages of higher civilization.

In regard to the alleged evil of furnishing rations for the Indians, I do not think there is any foundation for the charge that the fact that the Indians receive rations should degrade them. We have deprived them of the opportunity of making a livelihood for thermselves in their own way, and until they shall have adopted our state in the right to become a citizen, and I continuous and the contract of the composition of the charge that the fact that the Indians receive rations should degrade them. We have deprived them of the composition of the charge that the fact that the Indians receive rations should degrade them. We have deprived them of the opportunity of making a livelihood for thermselves in their own way, and until they shall have adopted our state from the rations are necessary, and the diminish-rations are necessary, and the definishment of Love.

The charge must be gradual, continuous and internations for the charge that the charge that the charge that the case of the control of the composition of the charge that the case of the control of the ca

Jealousy is the twin brother of love, It cannot do anything without his help and is the insanity of the affections, and upon insanity the law ought to look with a pity-

FAMOUS ROYAL KISSES.

Princess Rowena Introduced the Custom in England.

"But would you open your wife's letters, knowing that it would involve a violation of the law?"
"I surely would."
"And give your wife the same right?"
"Well, that is a little personal, sub. I believe in making a woman happy, and sometimes she is happlest when she leaves her husband's letters alone. The main who would not lie to a woman's "But how about a woman?"
"But how about a woman?"
"Nature has forced a man to be a liar, but a falsehood does not become pretty lips. However, that is neither here nor there. The Judge should not have fined that man. Our jealousies, sub, ought to be respected."

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Fable of the Musician.

From the time when kiesing was first including into England by the heautiful Easten Principle Bowen, this delightful Easten Principle Bowen, this delightful Easten Principle Bowen, the heavill for the heaville Fourth Passet Individual Easten Principle Bowen, the

Fable of the Musician.

Once upon a time a very mean man employed a musician to play sweet music for im.

After some time the player asked his employed a fact that "pleasant mode of English salutation." She no doubt